New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: The day was devoted to eulogies of John W. Daniel, Senator from Virginia, who died recently.

FOREIGN.—Incident to the coronation festivities King George held a naval review at Spithead; a typical warship from each of the maritime nations was present. ═══ The ministerial deadlock in Paris remained unbroken; Clemenceau and Briand, former Premiers, were spoken of as possible heads of the next Cabinet. ═══ Emperor William was the guest of Rear Admiral Badger at a luncheon on board the battleship Louisiana, at Kiel. ═══ The International Horse Show closed at London; it was stated that the total attendance exceeded 260,000, and that of American exhibitors Judge William H. Moore captured nearly everything. ═══ Three lives were lost and six persons were dangerously injured in an explosion in a nitrogen factory at Trostberg, Bavaria. ═══ A recrudescence of the shipping strike at Liverpool seemed imminent. ═══ It was said at Liverpool that the loss caused to shipping at Iquique, Chili, was $600,000.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft returned to Washington from his trip to this city and New England. ═══ H. H. Kohlsaat, of "The Chicago Record-Herald," was a witness against Senator Lorimer before the Senate investigating committee in Washington. ═══ According to a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court, in St. Louis, the merger of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads is legal. ═══ Governor Dix, at Albany, vetoed the bill of Senator Long to make the open season for ducks, geese, brant and swan from October 1 to February 1, instead of from October 1 to January 10, as at present; the Governor also vetoed the bill of Senator Ormrod, giving the Governor power to compensate a man who is pardoned by him if he is satisfied that the person was not guilty of the crime for which he was convicted. ═══ Governor Dix appointed Frank J. Hoyte, of Pelham Manor; Henry C. Merritt, of Tuckahoe, and John L. Hayes, of Yonkers, to take the place of the Bronx Valley sewer commissioners, who were legislated out of office recently.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ The theft and recovery of $300,000 worth of jewels from Mrs. John J. Jenkins was recalled by the proceedings instituted by the customs officials involving an aged Western admirer of Mrs. Jenkins on a charge of smuggling. ═══ In the arrest of an Orange, N. J., woman the police believed they had brought to light an extensive system of "baby farming" in this city. ═══ Many automobiles joined in the pursuit of a runaway team of horses on Seventh avenue, and a patrolman was badly hurt stopping them. ═══ Alienists expressed divergent opinions of the action of the American Academy of Medicine in requesting the newspapers to omit details of cases of suicide. ═══ Persons familiar with the subway situation said the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had decided to accept the city's terms and expressed the belief that the Interborough would accept the terms at the last moment.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Unsettled, and showers at night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 57.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR ARBITRATION.

The call which has just been issued for a national demonstration in favor and support of the impending arbitration treaties between the United States and various great powers of the Old World seems not inappropriate in its spirit, terms and occasion, and is certainly impressive in its authorship. In nearly every numerous gathering there will be some comparatively insignificant if not unworthy members; but of the nearly twoscore signers of this call the great majority are organizations of high and influential standing, representative of the best qualities of American citizenship and civic life. Any utterance from such sources must receive respectful and sympathetic attention, and when it is in advocacy of a project which has already been strongly commended to public favor it is likely to be received with grateful agreement.

The comprehensiveness of the list of signers is noteworthy. It includes bodies formed of public officials and of private citizens, church organizations and academic bodies, philanthropic societies, societies seeking peace if not peace at any price, and societies aiming at arbitration as a means of maintaining peace, organizations based on purely philanthropic principles and those founded upon principles of jurisprudence. There are also some bodies composed of naturalized American citizens, a fact which is of special interest in view of the desperate efforts which have recently been made to arouse the suspicions and animosities of such citizens against a treaty of arbitration between America and Great Britain.

The proposal is that in the patriotic utterances and exercises of the coming Fourth of July and of the Sunday preceding it, July 2, approval and support shall be given to the forthcoming treaties, the terms of which are sufficiently known, and to other measures looking toward international good will. Surely such a demonstration would be entirely fitting at that time. It would, indeed, be peculiarly fitting, seeing that it was in Revolutionary times and by the founders of this Republic that the modern scheme of international arbitration was formulated and promoted. Such a demonstration, in support of a favorite cardinal principle of President Taft's policy, would also be in accord with the highest form of patriotism. Time was when on the Fourth of July the American Eagle was made to scream defiance and boast its ability to "lick all creation." It would be a grateful reform to have it now proclaim a message of friendship, peace and good will to all the world.

DOWN AND OUT.

The lack of political judgment exhibited by the Republican insurgents in the Senate is emphasized in their petulant abandonment of a position in which they once had a majority of their Republican constituents behind them. Only a year ago the Republican state conventions in Kansas and Iowa adopted resolutions chiding President Taft for approving the Payne tariff bill and laying down rules to be followed in securing further tariff revision of a "satisfactory" sort. The insurgent leaders undoubtedly reflected at that time the dominant sentiment in the party in these two states. But when they failed to see that President Taft was applying their own ideas in working for freer and more advantageous trade relations with Canada they lost the confidence of Republicans at home who were able to realize that the President was more of a progressive than their own self-advertised progressive representatives at Washington. Mr. Taft's attitude on Canadian reciprocity alone was sufficient to turn the tide in his favor and against the insurgents. On that point "The Topeka Capital," perhaps the ablest progressive Republican newspaper in Kansas, gave some interesting testimony the other day. It said:

> The judgment of those close to the political situation in Iowa is that Mr. Taft will have the delegation without opposition. If there is anything like organized opposition to the President in Kansas it has not manifested itself. This theory of the Kansas situation is so generally accepted that there is no talk of Presidential possibilities. With progressive Kansas and progressive Iowa in line for the President, the La Follette boom is so cramped of area as to be negligible in its importance.

That was before the Senate insurgents announced that in order to defeat reciprocity they were willing to join with the Democrats in loading down the reciprocity bill with a free list bill and three or four revised tariff schedules, thus repudiating the Iowa and Kansas platforms of 1910, which pledged the Senators from those states to work for piecemeal revision, one schedule at a time, in the light of information to be furnished by a tariff board or commission. If President Taft was able to overcome insurgent opposition when the insurgents still stood to their pledges of last year, their position has become absolutely desperate since they have advertised the fact that they do not take their own platforms seriously.

The President, as The Tribune pointed out a year ago, was never at variance with the Iowa and Kansas Republicans in their plans for further tariff revision. Only the politicians were at odds with him for obviously selfish reasons. Now they are also at odds with their constituents, who are practically united in support of President Taft. It is a case of consistency and sincerity triumphing over self-seeking and bad faith.

THE STREET CLEANERS' PENSION.

The bill for the pensioning of the Street Cleaning Department employes which is before Mayor Gaynor appears to have all the defects common to such measures. The plan proposed is similar to that in the Police Department, and the contributions of the street cleaners will give them a vested right in the fund and make their removal from office as difficult as is the removal of a policeman. That would be subversive of discipline. Street cleaners, if the bill becomes a law, may retire on a pension of their own motion after twenty years' service. That is contrary to the real object of a pension fund from the public point of view, which is to enable the public to dispense with the services of the superannuated without inhumanity.

The cost to the city, moreover, according to the figures prepared by the Civil Service Reform Association and submitted in a brief to the Mayor, is unnecessarily high. Under this plan, says this brief, there are 170 persons now in the department who in two years could retire on pensions of $400 for the rest of their lives, after contributing about $48 each. This would mean that the city would have to make up for the retirement of these 170 men the sum of $839,280. When the scheme was well started with the present force there would be an average of 189 retirements annually, which would require, over and above the contributions of the employes to the pension fund, the assumption each year of an ultimate burden of $839,428. A proper pension system would provide for the retirement of the superannuated and disabled at much less cost, and it could be arranged, as the last State Civil Service Commission pointed out, so as not to give to its beneficiaries a vested right to office.

BAD SYMPTOMS IN FRANCE.

The fall of the Monis Ministry in France is significant chiefly as a symptom. In itself it is not important. The issue over which it was effected is not fundamental to the welfare of the republic. Americans will, indeed, wonder at its having been raised at all, or at the War Minister's answer to a question concerning the supreme command of the army having been regarded as unsatisfactory. Certainly nobody here is inclined to quarrel with the constitutional provision that the President is commander in chief of the army, nor has it ever been suggested that that arrangement vitiates our military efficiency. In the anti-Dreyfus days, when army officers were yelling "Conspuez la République!" we might have expected a demand for a military commander in chief who would be independent of and superior to the President of the republic. But with the passing of that disloyal madness we should have thought that the fittingness of the existing order, which makes the civil government supreme over the army and navy, would be cheerfully recognized.

The significant and indeed the ominous feature of the case is that upon such a factitious issue and through a piece of parliamentary sharp practice directed against an inexpert minister a Cabinet crisis should be caused within four months of the creation of the ministry. That suggests the unpleasant circumstance that a large part of the coalition which generally supports the government and which has been called the Republican Concentration is willing, for the sake of tactical and factional advantage, to dissolve that majority and to plunge the country once more into the mischievous and demoralizing system of short-lived ministries and frequent crises. It was hoped that since her redemption by Waldeck-Rousseau France had permanently outgrown that childish folly, and it will still be hoped that the present unwarranted crisis will not prove a precedent for a renewal of the old system, though it is impossible to dismiss grave apprehensions. The disposition of Deputies who desert their government, join the anti-Republican Opposition and precipitate a crisis over such a matter is not promising of good for the republic.

There is doubtless a difference between the ministers of to-day and those of years ago. They have not the authority or the parliamentary expertness of the statesmen who founded the republic and who fought the great battles of its earlier years. "Other times, other manners," is a characteristic French saying. But there are some things which ought not to change. The same loyalty which was given to Waldeck-Rousseau in his titanic struggle with the arrogant treason of the military caste ought to have been given to Mr. Monis in his sincere and intelligent labors for the solution of the less but by no means inconsiderable problems of this later day. It is disheartening after the achievements of the last dozen years to see the Chamber again "playing politics" of a petty, factional type, at the risk of sacrificing the vital interests of the republic.

A FOREST RESERVE FOR WASHINGTON.

An interesting suggestion is made in a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, who is a member of the federal commission appointed to establish forest reserves in the White Mountains and the Appalachians. The Maryland Senator thinks that there is plenty of timber land available in the neighborhood of Washington to constitute a national park. It is estimated that within a short distance of the capital there are about eighty thousand acres of timber land, not of great value for lumbering purposes, but capable of conversion into a reserve which could be used as an experimental field by the federal Forestry Service.

Few persons realize to what an extent the country about Washington is covered with timber, ranging from the full grown to the scrub variety. The land is cheap and has not been cleared for cultivation because the soil is poor. Mr. Smith's bill appropriates $2,000,000 to be used in purchasing a reserve which would add to the attractiveness of the region about Washington and might also be of some utility to the Agricultural Department. The scientific development of such a tract might serve as an example of what could be made of hundreds of thousands of acres of similar timber land in the tidewater sections of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas.

AFTERMATH.

English comment on the coronation of King George V, as cabled to this country, has varied all the way from the breathless adulation of a popular woman novelist to the sarcasm of a well-known London publicist, who objected not so much to the prominence in the ceremonial of "politicians and titular rulers" as to the absence, through lack of official invitation to participate, of the men who are giving England new thoughts, new beliefs, new art forms and new discoveries in science.

Whatever the opinion and tender feelings in the matter of England's artists and men of letters—where, by the way, was the Poet Laureate, who still is Mr. Alfred Austin?—it is not likely that her thinkers and scientists will take the slight to heart or even consider it a slight at all. The thinkers are democrats, and as for the scientists, the peppery Huxley long ago improved the occasion of the unveiling of Darwin's statue to inform the world at large and the Prince of Wales, who became Edward VII, first of all, that science recognizes neither rank nor authority and serves the truth alone.

The British coronation ceremonial is a survival from an older, less complex social organization. It is a ceremonial of inherited and achieved rank and power at court, in affairs of state, and in war, not of the far younger victories of art and science and thought. For the leaders in these fields the framers of the ceremony made no place, because their place in the state itself was unrecognized and unascertainable. Their exclusion from the procession and the Abbey was prescribed by the English shibboleth, ancient custom. It was the monarchical principle being crowned in the presence of its hereditary supporters and dependents, but with the enthusiastic consent of the common people, the real, uncrowned rulers of the realm. If between these two British art and science and thought and British industry and commerce as well were neglected, the fact is not nearly so serious as some would make it. The inclusion of these new powers in the state would, indeed, have made the ceremony an even greater anachronism than it has been said to be. Ancient pageantry has its traditions that must be respected. England has once more crowned her King, not in the present, but in her own glorious, historic past, rejoicing in its proud romantic memories, while taking the symbolism with a sanely modern grain of salt. That is all, but it has sufficed to send a wave of patriotism thrilling through the land. And that is no small matter.

PERPLEXITIES.

The road through life of the conscientious layman is beset with scientific perplexities. No sooner has he changed the habit of a lifetime in obedience to some new scientific warning than a still later investigator rises to unsettle his newly acquired faith. Take the case of the housefly, for instance. Sanitarians conducted for several years a campaign of education against the little pest that left it not a contaminating foot to stand on and culminated this spring in a determined lay campaign for its extermination. The newspaper poets even enlisted and sang our duty toward ourselves and the community in verses of the "Housewife, swat that fly," and "Ten wicked houseflies sitting in a row" variety. A flyless hygienic millennium was in prospect.

Now arises the inevitable unsettler of our new belief and bids us pause. The mission of the housefly, he reasons, is to scavenge. Therefore, if we kill it in the house while providing work for it behind the barn, we may upset the "balance of nature," which sounds ominous, and means that, lacking the insect appointed by nature, the horsefly may come to take up its unfinished task. And the horsefly, with its sting, may make our last hygienic state worse than our first. Therefore it behooves us, before proceeding with our hunt, to remove the scavenging spots, which are also breeding places, behind our barns, in stables, and wherever else, in city and country, we unhygienically throw refuse and dirt.

It is becoming daily more apparent that it is a difficult and delicate matter indeed to improve upon Nature. So far has the pendulum swung to the other side in Germany that a new society for the protection of birds, recently founded in Stuttgart, has for its purpose the protection of birds of prey, whose place in the economy of nature has only been made clear by their practical extermination. No doubt the rat will have its coming day of at least partial rehabilitation, along with the falcon, the fox, the stoat, and even the sparrow. Let us, therefore, suspend our judgment even of the woman who, with a pigeon's wings on her hat, will with truly womanly tenderness chase away the cat that is stalking the unsuspicious sparrow in her garden.

The evident attempt of the car rowdies during the last week to transfer their activities from Sundays to week days has found the police ready for them.

A little while ago the nation was hanging breathless upon the question, "What is whiskey?" Now Dr. Wiley promises us the even more generally enthralling conundrum, "What is beer?" One of these days we may get around to the scarcely less pertinent inquiry, "What is bread?"

Common sense prescribed the acquittal of the boy who accidentally killed his companion in a fair, boyish fist fight.

The Spanish press is printing the news of the uncovering of the Maine, but is thus far making no editorial comments upon it. That is a fine exhibition of Castilian courtesy and restraint. One of these days it will be possible and fitting to make some pretty positive comments, and then we have no doubt that our Spanish contemporaries will express themselves. Until then temperate restraint will be becoming to the press of both countries.

When will men learn that they should not leave the women they are escorting standing in upper Broadway at night while they enter stores to make purchases? It is an act of discourtesy even when it has no annoying consequences. Theories do not apply. It is a notorious condition that confronts them.

It is now pointed out that in Proctor Knott's Duluth speech, as printed in "The Congressional Globe," the phrase "The zenith city of the unsalted seas" does not occur. That was what especially caught the public fancy in 1871, and Knott must have used it, though it somehow was dropped out later in the revised draft. Many of the most striking as well as the most objectionable things said in Congress never get a place in the permanent records of that body.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

These specimens of "queer English" are given by a writer in "The Cleveland Review and Observer": "I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day say: 'If he only takes this stand when he runs he'll have a "walkover" ' and: "A Galvestonian who has a mule for sale, hearing that a friend in Houston wanted to buy a mule, telegraphed him: 'Dear friend—If you are looking for a No. 1 mule, don't forget me.' "

"They say he's made a great success of his new play."
"That so?"
"Yes; it's already been suppressed in three cities."—Detroit Free Press.

A PLAINT.

The long green hill is calling me
By voice of skylarks from each tree,
Which coax and plead with piping trill
Upon the long green hill.

The invitation comes from winds
Which sweep its surface; many kinds
Of nature children, sweet and shrill,
Lure to the long green hill.

The pebbled brook its note purls out:
"Spend your vacation here!" The trout
I've missed in other years are still
There, near the long green hill.

But I must close my eager ear
To blandishments. For not this year
May I go forth. No change of scene
For me. I've no long green.

A. W. U.

"Griggins is an old friend of yours, isn't he?"
"Yes; I think so much of Griggins that I have his framed autograph hanging on the wall of my room. It's at the bottom of a promissory note for $40 80—still unpaid."—Chicago Tribune.

The inquiry which the Board of Food and Drug Inspectors is about to make in the beer industry with a view to ascertaining, among other things, whether domestic beers are made to masquerade as "imported" was suggested some years ago by a distinguished German actor. After a performance at the Irving Place Theatre he went with the late Heinrich Conreid and some of the latter's friends to a club, where a supper was liberally moistened with German beer. The actor drank his share and said that he liked it, but that he hoped to take some of the same kind back home as a "souvenir of American industry and credulity."

The Chicago woman was on the witness stand. "Are you married or unmarried?" thundered the counsel for the defence. "Unmarried, four times," replied the witness, unblushingly.—Philadelphia Record.

A few weeks ago attention was called to the probability of the passing of the stereotyped expression "she wore skirts to her ankles," because of the general use nowadays of the short skirt without regard to age. No where is another expression that probably will become obsolete because of the progress of fashion. It is "he belongs to the silk stocking class." That used to mean, taken literally, that the person so referred to was wealthy enough to buy silk stockings. All that is changed now. The silk footwear is no longer only within the reach of the rich. It may be obtained now for from 15 cents a pair upward.

"Do you think social conditions in this country are improving?"
"Oh, yes. My wife came home from a card party the other day and didn't have a single new scandal to report."—Chicago Record-Herald.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN

Close of School and Summer Weather Necessitate More Ample Provision.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The omission on the part of the city to furnish a sufficient number of playgrounds for the hosts of its children, by reason of the closing of the public schools for the long summer vacation, will produce untold discomfort to the residents of New York during July and August.

Manifestly the little ones of our overcrowded city will have to pre-empt the streets of the metropolis as recreation centres, and, as an inevitable consequence, their rough games will be a constant menace to the peace and quiet of citizens, leaving out of the question the natural care and anxiety of parents whose families will be compelled to remain in town for the summer. As this is a condition, not a theory, humanitarians must exert themselves to provide some other and safer places than our perilous thoroughfares wherein the rising generation can indulge in youthful amusements without imminent risk of life and limb.

The Board of Education, I am pleased to add, during past years has unostentatiously but effectively done all in its power to supply this crying necessity by keeping open during the heated season the playgrounds adjacent to the schools and under their jurisdiction. Additional provision should be made, however, for the eight hundred thousand boys and girls of greater New York, and this can be easily arranged, for in our city there are vacant lots that could not subserve better purposes than to be temporarily converted into breathing spaces and playgrounds. Already, I understand, the owners of several such plots have thrown them open for such purposes, and others would gladly do so once they were assured that the police would see that the fences inclosing the same would suffer no damage while being so used.

Finally, I cannot help being amazed at foolish recommendations to devote millions of dollars to the purchase of vast reserves at Rockaway Beach and Coney Island, when our Board of Estimate believes that the richest metropolis in the world is too poor to make adequate appropriation for small parks and playgrounds in the more closely built up portions of its limits.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

The Bronx, June 22, 1911.

IT WOULD NOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent of to-day, who hides his identity behind the initials "A. C. H.," has missed his vocation. He should adapt himself to the cult of Sherlock Holmesism. I write that I and other passengers on a Lexington avenue car are pelted with garbage by little ruffians whose parents applaud the actions of their offspring, and your correspondent jumps to the conclusion that I am a liar—that I was riding, not in a trolley car, but in an automobile. Truly, such power of deduction is hardly short of miraculous.

As a matter of fact, I have ridden in automobiles only three times in my life; my earnings as a writer do not bring me more than $10,000,000 a year. Even supposing I had been in an automobile at the time mentioned, would that excuse the dirty little savages for their action?

ORVILLE G. VICTOR.

New York, June 24, 1911.

THE TIGHT CHECK REIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to appeal to the fashionable women of New York against the cruel usage of driving their horses on tight bearing reins? I am a woman myself, and feel sure that my fellow women would not allow the continuance of this practice if only they could be brought to realize the extent of the suffering it entails.

I want them to think what it must mean to a horse to have its head, for hours at a time, strained back, with no means of even for one moment lowering it to ease that gnawing ache on throat and neck, and feel convinced that if only their personal thought and interest could once be aroused a very big step toward the remedying of this evil would have been taken.

If it is too much to ask that the bearing be at first altogether discarded, care should, at any rate, be taken to see that it is never put on too tightly, and orders should be given to the coachman to drop it off the terrets, whenever possible, if horses have to be kept standing for any length of time.

ZEBRA.

Liverpool, England, June 11, 1911.

ARMY MARCHING TESTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice in my paper this morning an announcement of a discussion by military experts of the subject of practice marches in your next Sunday's issue. From my limited knowledge of the United States army I believe that the only ones who can safely be classed as experts upon the subject of practice marches are the colonels and field officers of the line. I know, too, that none of these officers would dare offer one word adversely to the marching of men under extreme tests of temperature and equipment. Our officers of the regular service are controlled in the matter of expressing their honest convictions by a rigid despotism that has not a parallel in the world.

In the discussion of practice marches the military experts, so called, of our army are given to finding precedent and justification by assuming that our military policy is the same as that of Germany. We differ from Germany in every essential except in having officers and men. With us—with our system of recruiting and enlistment, and that quality known as the American spirit, which makes toward individual initiative—we must treat our soldiers by methods that bear the analysis of practical common sense.

With the American fondness for outdoor sports and athletics, practice marches—that are sane and reasonable—are never regarded by our soldiers unfavorably. Departing from a process of systematic and progressive training to the extent of subjecting our soldiers to extreme endurance tests at once arouses resentment.

Under the German system, where the individual soldier has little disposition toward the initiative as a racial characteristic and is in the service as a matter of compulsory enlistment, the experiment of forced marches, or any test that the theorist may evolve, can be attempted. But not with us if we intend to adhere to the system of voluntary enlistment and service.

GEORGE E. GARDNER.

New York, June 23, 1911.

ABOUT EVEN.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is contended in some quarters that it is unjust to send a woman to jail for smoking a cigarette in the street when men who do the same thing are not interfered with, but it should be remembered that a woman is free to wear a hobble skirt in the street, while a man who appeared in one would quickly find himself behind the bars, if not in an insane asylum.

SO HOBSON WILL SAY.

From The Denver News.

A Japanese admiral says Hobson is crazy to talk about the Japs invading America. But that is just a part of the little brown man's guile, you know.

A RICH FIELD FOR CUPID.

From The Lewiston Journal.

In the sixty houses in the village of Newfield live twenty-one widows, nineteen old maids, twelve widowers and eight bachelors, says a careful observer.

HE WAS NO EIGHT-HOUR MAN.

From The Dallas News.

That Brooklyn preacher who declared that if St. Peter were alive to-day he would be a baseball "fan" and attend all the games on the home ground has little authority for his statement. Peter didn't belong to the leisure class.

A DADS' DAY PLAN.

From The New London Telegraph.

The movement to have a fathers' day is being seriously considered. According to the unions fathers' day would be easy to celebrate, as it would have to be over in eight hours. But we are in favor it. Father should have some recognition besides paying the bills.

WHEN DR. DOTY'S ON WATCH.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

Two cases of Asiatic cholera have been brought to New York, but no one in this scientific age is scared a bit by the fact.

A BUNGLING NOVICE.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A dealer arrested for selling milk 37 per cent water pleads that it was his first offence. As a hardened offender he would have eliminated the cow altogether in about ten days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From The Rochester Herald (Dem.).

The Democratic Legislature has not, upon the whole, made a very favorable impression. In contrast with the Democratic House at Washington, it appears to have been neglectful of its opportunities to appeal to the public for indorsement.

People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 24.—Mrs. MacVeagh, who left here on Tuesday for New York, went from there to Boston to-day to visit Mrs. Wirt Dexter. She will go from Boston to Knollwood, her summer home at Dublin, N. H. The Secretary of the Treasury is staying in Washington.

The Attorney General will return on Monday. He was with the President in New York and will remain over Sunday with Mrs. Wickersham and the members of their family at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Probably the liveliest Cabinet home today is that of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, at Hamilton, Mass., where they are entertaining the German Ambassador and others, forming a large house party, in celebration of the Secretary's birthday. He was born in Boston on June 24, 1858.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who went to Providence the middle of the week to deliver an address at Brown University, has gone to Marion, Mass., to spend some days with Mrs. Nagel and their family.

It has just been discovered that Secretary Nagel is the only Cabinet member who in giving a sketch of his life for the Congressional Directory confesses to being married. Not only does Mr. Nagel record one marriage, but two, an unusual fact to find in the directory. In 1876 he married Fannie Brandeis, of Louisville, and after her death married, in 1895, Anne Shepley, of St. Louis.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 24.—June 29 is the date set for the marriage of Miss Katharine Davis Brown, granddaughter of ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, and Second Lieutenant Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cavalry, whose engagement was announced this week. Objecting to a large or public wedding, it was the wish of the bride-elect and Lieutenant Barnett to have the marriage ceremony performed without a formal announcement of the engagement, but her grandfather objected. The wedding will be at Graceland, Elkins, W. Va., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, uncle and aunt of Miss Brown, and will be a quiet affair. Miss Natalie Sutherland, of Maryland, will be the bride's only attendant, and only relatives will witness the ceremony. Lieutenant Barnett is stationed at Fort Myer.

The thirty-seventh wedding anniversary of Senator and Mrs. Cummins was celebrated at the New Willard to-night by the Iowa delegation, who gave a dinner party in their honor.

There was a large number of dinner parties at the new Chevy Chase Club tonight, most of the diners joining in a dance.

Miss Mary Helen Leefe, daughter of the late Colonel John George Leefe, U. S. A., and Mrs. Leefe, was married at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church this morning to Frederick Sturgis Laurence, of New York, son of the late Colonel E. Z. Laurence. There were no attendants for either bride or bridegroom and only a few friends and relatives were present when the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, the rector, performed the ceremony. Mrs. Laurence, mother of the bridegroom, came from her home, at East Orange, N. J., for the wedding. After a short wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Laurence will go to the Anchorage, on Long Island, to spend the summer. They will make their winter home in New York.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

New York is beginning to assume its customary summer appearance. That is to say, the majority of the houses in the residential quarters have their lower windows and doors boarded up, while the blinds of the remaining windows are tightly drawn. One misses the throng of well dressed women and men flitting to and fro. It is only occasionally that an automobile is seen in the side streets. In fact, the appearance of these streets is distinctly depressing, suggesting the "Deserted Village."

The hotels, however, continue to be well filled, and the fashionable restaurants still present scenes of gaiety and animation at the luncheon and dinner hours. For those who have already transferred their headquarters to the suburban districts or to seaside and mountain resorts for the summer seem to find existence there intolerable without frequent trips to the city. Then, too, there are crowds of well known people always sailing for Europe, or arriving from abroad, who avail themselves of the opportunity to foregather at the restaurants and leading hotels and to see the various summer theatrical amusements.

Next Thursday and Friday there will be the customary exodus from this city to New London, Conn., for the Harvard-Yale boat race, which takes place on Friday. New York society is more extensively represented than any other American city among the alumni of Yale and of Harvard, and naturally they all consider it a matter not only of pleasure, but also of obligation, to attend this great annual aquatic festival. In fact, everybody wants to see the Harvard-Yale boat race, and the crowds lining the banks of the Thames are expected to be larger than ever before. Nearly every steam and sailing yacht of the New York Yacht Club and of other kindred organizations will be found on Thursday night at anchor somewhere near New London. All will have guests on board, and there will be many entertainments on the decks at night. The yachts will disperse on Saturday, many of them going in the direction of Newport. Many New York people regard the Harvard-Yale boat race as marking the date of their annual migration to Newport, taking in the great aquatic carnival at New London on the way.

Several weddings are scheduled for this week. That of Miss Dorothy Merle-Smith to David McAlpin Pyle, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Tolman Pyle, takes place tomorrow at the West 54th street home of the bride's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith. Mrs. John Junius Morgan will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will consist of Miss Mary Sturgis, Miss Mary Loomis, Miss Edith Cook, Miss Adelia and Miss Sarah Pyle, Miss Emily Fox, of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Waller, of Chicago, and Miss Anita Merle-Smith. James McAlpin Pyle will be his brother's best man.

Wednesday has been set for the wedding of Mrs. John L. Riker, widow of the late John L. Riker, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Leverich, of Corona, Long Island, to Dr. A. Schuyler Clark, of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Clark, of New Brunswick, N. J. Dr. Clark is a graduate of Columbia and a member of the University and other New York clubs. The marriage ceremony will take place in St. Bartholomew's, and will be followed by a reception at Delmonico's.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, to George Small Franklin, of New York, son of Colonel and Mrs. Walter S. Franklin, of Baltimore, and a graduate of Harvard. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings and their daughters are at their country place, Fairview, North Bennington, Vt.

Ensign Arthur Schuyler, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Carpenter, of New Brunswick, N. J., has made known his engagement to Miss Helena Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Neilson, also of New Brunswick.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Europe were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, jr., who were married in Denver on June 17. They will spend their honeymoon on the shores of the Adriatic, returning in August to stay at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Others who left yesterday include Howard Townsend Martin and his son Townsend Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, sr., who makes her home abroad, and who has been paying a round of visits to her relatives here.

Those leaving this week for Europe are Mrs. Charles Henry Coster and Miss Helen Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, with Miss Nicoll, W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman, who were married on June 7 at San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. L. Lane and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lambert Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who are sailing again on the Olympic on Wednesday, are staying at the St. Regis.

Miss Cornelia V. Robb will arrive on Tuesday from Europe and will go at once to Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Edward La Montagne and Miss Dolly La Montagne left town yesterday for York Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, whose camp in the Adirondacks was destroyed a couple of weeks ago by lightning, have taken the William Ziegler camp, on Loon Lake, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field leave town on Tuesday for Lenox and will be at High Lawn for the remainder of the season.

J. Pierpont Morgan left Southampton last night, at the close of the great naval review off Spithead, on board his yacht, the Corsair, bound for Kiel, in response to an invitation from the Kaiser.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, is spending a few days at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland L. Bishop, who have been spending several weeks in town with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kendall, leave on Thursday next for Pittsburg, en route for Pasadena, Cal.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., June 24.—Favorable weather to-day brought out a large crowd of well known persons to Tuxedo Park for the week end. House parties were given by many of the residents, followed by dinners to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman returned to Paxhurst after a week's visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fitzgibbon are in the small Elliott cottage.

Other later arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Miss Louisa Norwood, Mrs. J. D. Wood, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, Mrs. B. P. Steinman, Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Whitfield, William F. Zeller, Russell Sard, James F. Hull, J. W. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Addison Cammack, Julian Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Emmet and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrell.

The first of a series of trotting and pacing races given by the Tuxedo Horse Show Committee will take place on the Tuxedo horse show track next Saturday. Among the entrants are some of the best racing stock of Orange County, including entries by W. M. V. Hoffman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, J. Howard Ford, Richard Delafield, P. Lorillard, jr., Arden Farms and others.

The water sports and swimming races will be held on the Wee Wah Lake beach next Monday afternoon. A number of cups will be given. W. B. Dinsmore and P. Lorillard, jr. are the referees.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting at their villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart will close Villa Bianca this week and go abroad for the summer, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will pass the summer in Germany.

Mr. Newbold Le Roy Edgar is at the club for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson have opened Sky Lands, at Sterlington, for the summer, and Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are at Table Rock.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 24.—Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James gave dinner parties this evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor entertained at dinner in honor of their marriage anniversary. Mrs. Charles F. Robinson also entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, George R. Sheldon, Mrs. Barger Wallach, George L. Scott, Miss D. L. Scott, Condé Nast, John E. Terry, jr., J. Larkin, Thomas McCartin, Prescott Slade, S. O. Metcalf, A. Baker and H. Congdon have registered at the Newport Golf Club.

Pembroke Jones, jr., joined his father on the steam yacht Narada to-day.

George F. Baker, jr., E. R. Mathews, George White, Miss Zabriskie, Miss Grace Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, J. H. Tower and E. B. Armstrong have registered at the Casino.

Miss Grace Taylor, of New York, is the guest of Miss Zabriskie, at the New Cliffs.

Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, are here for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeLoosey Oelrichs have returned from New York.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery have taken possession of their Kay street cottage.

Mrs. Cameron McRea Winslow, wife of Captain Winslow, U. S. N., and her family have already arrived for the summer.

Williams P. Burden, of New York, is the guest of Alexander S. Cochran.

Miss Anna Sands will arrive on Tuesday.

Frederick M. Davies arrived to-day to join his family. William Woodward has also joined Mrs. Woodward at The Cloisters.

Hamilton B. Tompkins has returned from New York.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson, of New York, is at the Muenchinger King cottage. She will soon sail for Europe.

William Edgar, of St. George's School, has gone to Dobbs Ferry.

Keneth Budd, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Scott, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Miss M. A. Codman, of Washington, has arrived for the summer.

Edward C. Knight, jr., has returned from New York.

YALE LOSES $50,000 BEQUEST.

New Haven, Conn., June 24.—By a decision of the Probate Court here Yale loses a bequest of $50,000 left by the Rev. Amos G. Beeman for the education of negro students who planned to become Congregational ministers. Mr. Beeman, who died in 1874, left his estate to his children, and provided that should they die without offspring, the property should go to Yale. The only offspring was a child which died in infancy. The estate, however, will go to a distant relative of the infant, Charles Beeman Hancock, of Chicago.

GOVERNOR GOES TO ADIRONDACKS.

Albany, June 24.—Governor Dix motored to his Adirondack camp at McKeever today. He plans to return to Albany Monday.